#### **FIN 311: Project Costing**



#### **Ground Rules**



Be on time



Sign the attendance sheet



Turn off your cell phones when in class



Take breaks as needed



Participate actively in class; refrain from email and internet use



Feel free to ask questions



#### Welcome

## **Introductions:** Name Agency Job Title Goals for Class



#### Course Agenda

- 1 Course Introduction
- 2 Module One: Introducing Project Costing
- **Module Two: Managing Projects**
- 4 Course Summary



#### **Course Introduction**

- > Course Objectives
- > Roles and Responsibilities
- > Activities



#### **Course Objectives**

#### After completing this course, the user will be able to:

- Explain the Purpose and Benefits of Project
   Costing.
- Describe Project Costing End-to-End Processes.
- Recognize how Projects fits into PeopleSoft
   and Integrates with Other Modules.
- Create and Maintain Projects.
- Create and Update Project Activity.
- Define and Update Project Budgets.
- Process Billing.
- Process Revenue.
- Demonstrate Billing Adjustment and Reconciliation.
- Describe Manual Project Asset Capitalization.

- Show how to Define and Update Project Costing Definition.
- Summarize how to Create and Maintain Rate Sets.
- Explain how to Collect, Distribute, and Price Costs.
- Demonstrate Reporting on and Analyzing Project Activity.
- Use Flexible Analysis
- Describe how to Create and Manage Funds
   Distribution Rules.
- Summarize how to Create and Maintain an Issue Log.
- Explain Accounting Rules
- Illustrate how to Complete a Project.



#### **Roles and Responsibilities**

I	Role	Responsibility
	Ad-Hoc Configuration	The Ad-Hoc Configuration role provides access to core configuration that is agency specific (e.g. agency location).
	Agency Configuration Maintainer	The Agency PC Maintainer is responsible for updates to Agency PC configuration Maintainer values.
9	Agency PC Batch Processor	The PC Batch Processor has access to all PC batch processes needed to run on an ad-hoc basis.
	Agency Project Processor	The Agency Project Processor is responsible for additions and updates to the Project, Activity, update funds distribution rules, activate and inactivate activities, etc.



#### **Roles and Responsibilities**

	Role	Responsibility
	PC Reporter	The PC Reporter has access to all PC batch reports and PeopleSoft Query Viewer.
3	Project Budgeter	Ability to create, modify, and request budget approval within projects.
Maril	Projects to Billing Processor	The Projects to Billing Processor has access to manually run the Projects to Billing processes to avoid delays in batch processing for immediate transactions.



#### **Activities**

You will take part in three levels of group and individual activities throughout this course:

- Instructor Demonstrations
- Training Exercises
- Challenges



2

# Introducing Project Costing

- Objectives
- > Key Terms
- Lesson One: Purpose and Benefits of Project Costing
- > Lesson Two: Project Costing End-to-End Processes
- Lesson Three: How Project Costing Fits into PeopleSoft and Other Modules
- > Summary



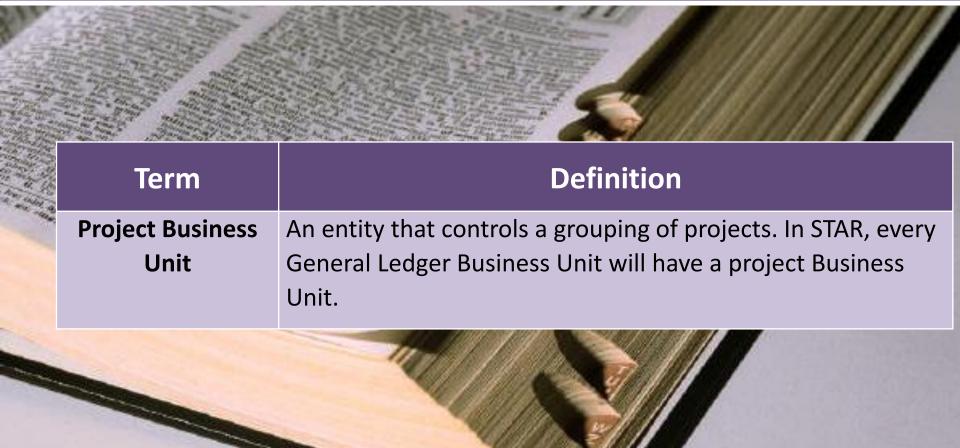
#### **Module 1: Objectives**

#### After completing this module, the user will be able to:

- Explain the Purpose and Benefits of Project Costing.
- Describe Project Costing End-to-End Processes.
- Recognize how Projects fit into PeopleSoft and Integrate with Other Modules.



#### **Module 1: Key Terms**





Project Costing is a cost collection system that has rules established to manipulate those costs, for example turning an expenditure into a billable transaction. Project Costing is a fully integrated project financial management solution offering advanced budgeting, costing, burdening, and analysis. Project costing is not a sub-ledger system like, for example, timing differences.



This lesson will review the following benefits associated with Project Costing:

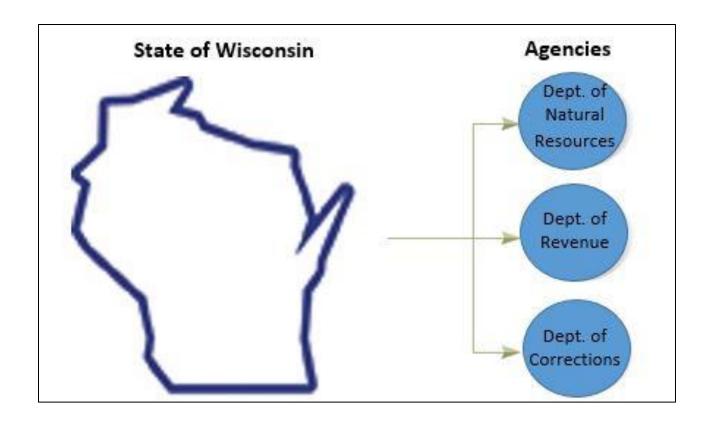
- Consistent project financial reporting which includes cost collection, expenditure billing, and categorization of costs and revenues.
- Online flexible analysis tool allows users to present project information in a manner suited to their personal preference.
- Real time cost and revenue analysis.
- Project budgeting allows for analysis of expenditures versus budget, includes budget alerts, and with commitment control can prevent incurring costs beyond a set limit.
- Allows project managers and other project support personnel to more efficiently track and analyze costs and the revenues produced from those costs (grant funded).



Additionally, this lesson will review these key areas of change:

- Enforced approvals projects will go through an approval process for creation
- Corrections are made in source systems, rather than a GL entry
- Open and closed processes structure and processes around projects that have been completed
- Commitment control at project and/or activity level
- There is no legacy Project Costing system

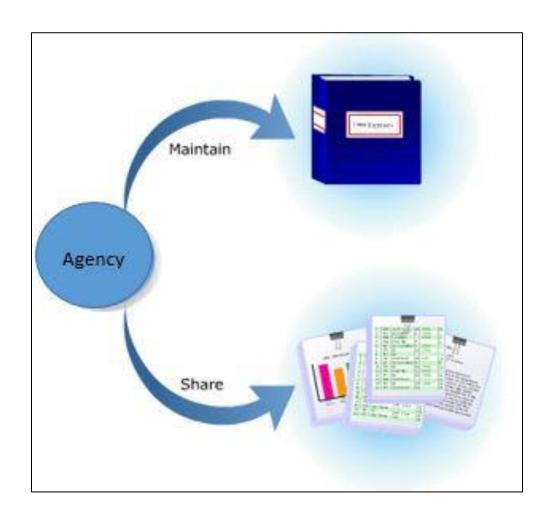




State of Wisconsin and examples of Agencies located in the State



Agencies can share and maintain information





Representation of the State of Wisconsin

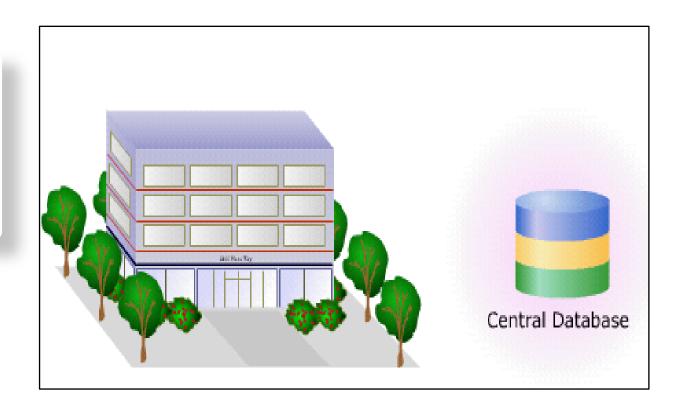
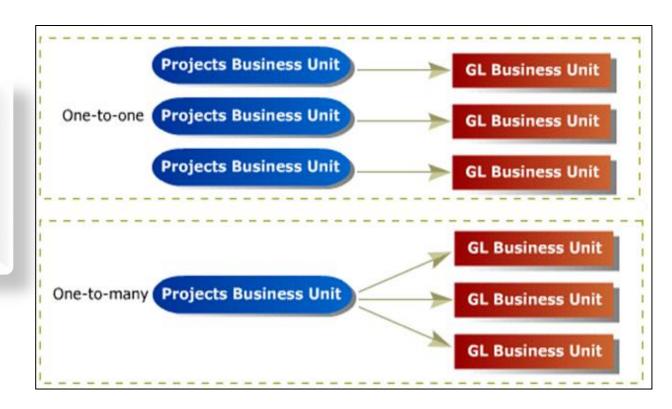


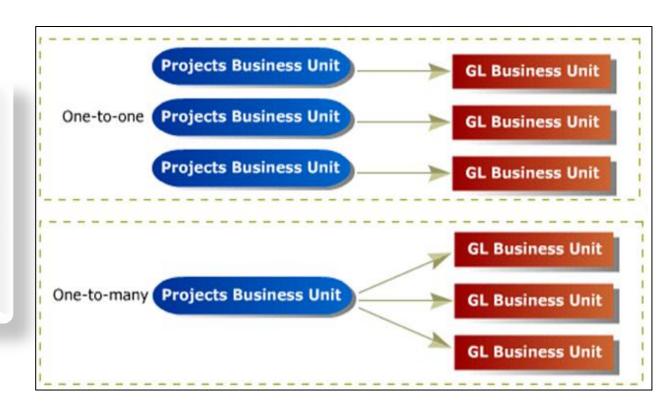


Diagram of oneto-one and oneto-many relationships





Two types of relationships-Project Costing and General Ledger





Information in PeopleSoft is entered in as a business unit

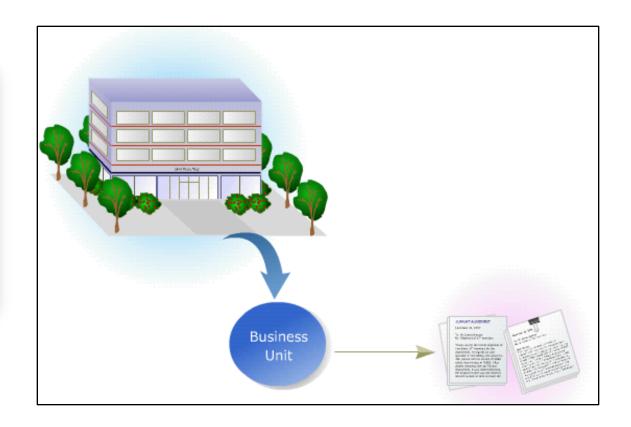




Diagram of the three features of Project Costing

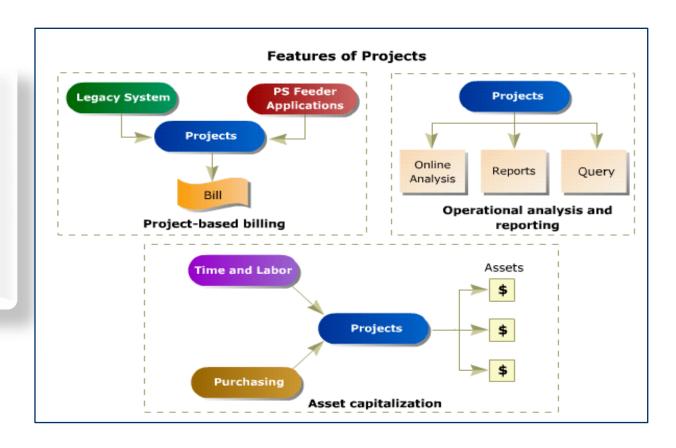




Diagram of Project-based Billing

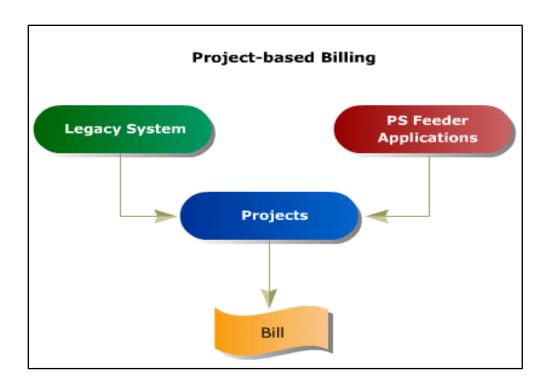




Diagram of the Asset Capitalization process

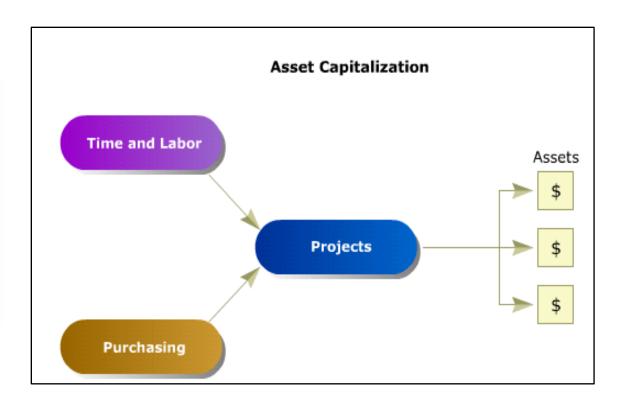
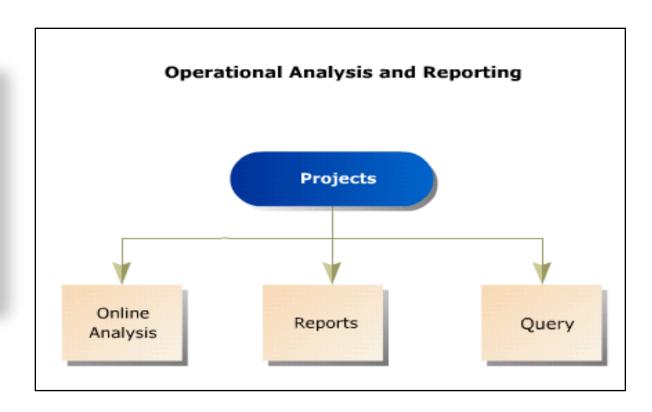


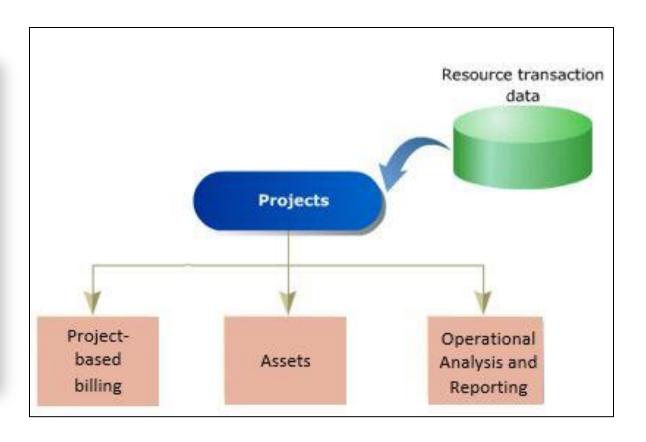


Illustration of the different ways users can structure data





The large amount of resource transaction data used in Project Costing





#### **Learning Checkpoint**

Use the training materials, job aids, and UPKs to answer the questions below. The questions will gauge your knowledge of the Purpose and Benefit of Project Costing.

- 1. What are the three primary features of Project Costing?
- 2. What kind of data is stored in Project Costing and enables end users to use that data for project-based billing, assets, and operational analysis and reporting?





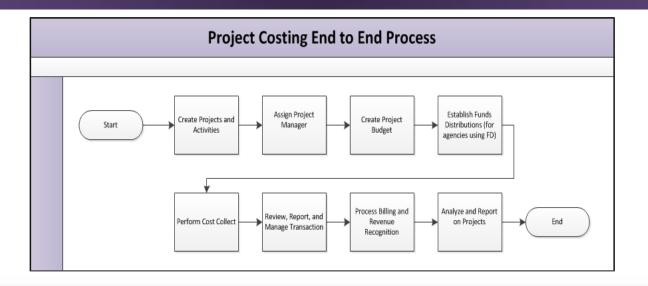
#### **Summary: Purpose and Benefit of Project Costing**

### Now that you have completed the Purpose and Benefit of Project Costing lesson, you should be able to:

- Explain that Project Costing organizes and groups transactions to monitor and report on the conditions of a Project.
- Define Project Costing as a cost collection system that has rules established to manipulate those costs, for example, turning an expenditure into a billable transaction.
- Recognize that Project Costing provides consistent project financial reporting which includes cost collection, expenditure billing, and categorization of costs and revenues.



#### **Project Costing End-to-End Processes**



- 1. Start
- 2. Create Projects and Activities Transactions
- 3. Assign a Project Manager
- 4. Create a Project Budget
- 5. Establish Funds Distribution
- for Participating Agencies
- 6. Perform Cost Collection

- 7. Review, Report, and Manage
- 8. Process Billing and Revenue
- Recognition
- 9. Analyze and Report on
- **Projects**
- 10. End

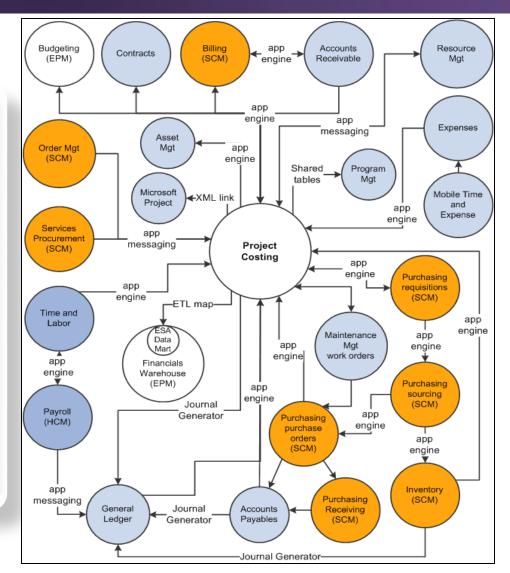


#### **Summary: Project Costing End-to-End Processes**



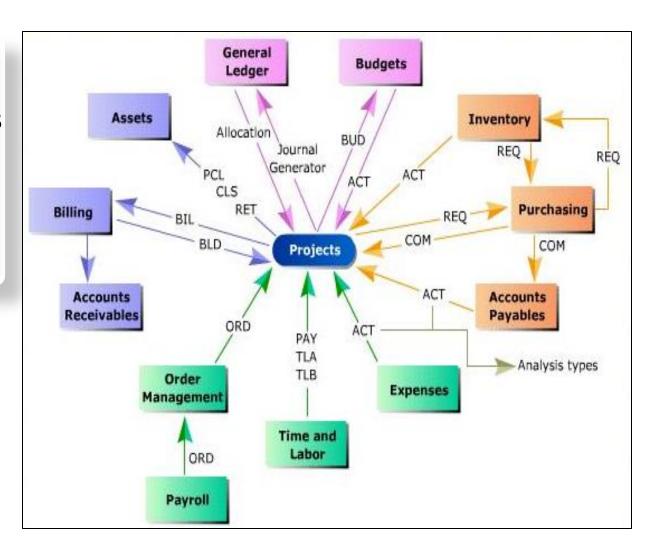


**Project Costing integrates Inbound to PeopleSoft** through the Project Activity **Shell Structure, Project Budgets, Project Transaction, and Funds Distribution. Project Costing** integrates outbound from **PeopleSoft through Project** Balances.



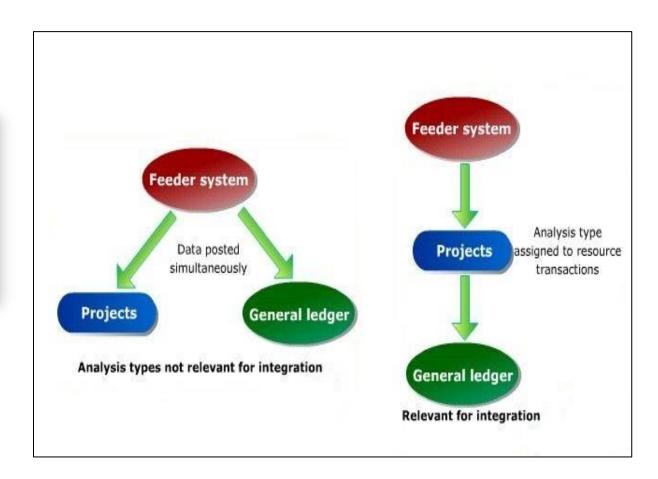


How Project
Costing integrates
with other
PeopleSoft
applications



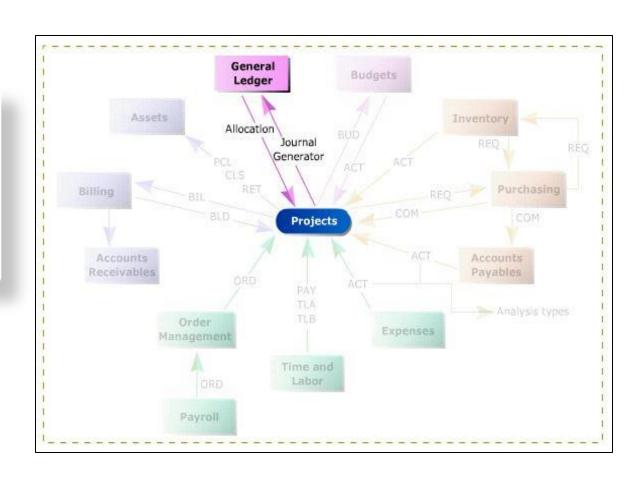


How feeder systems integrate into General Ledger





The relationship between General Ledger and Project Costing





Processes used for integration between Project Costing and the applications

Integrati	Process	
Budgets 🔫	Projects	Allocation
General Ledger —	Projects	Allocation
General Ledger <del>{</del>	Projects	Journal Generator
Time and Labor <del></del>	▶ Projects	Data Mover
Other Application		Application Engine



#### **Learning Checkpoint**

Use the training materials, job aids, and UPKs to answer the questions below. The questions will gauge your knowledge of How Project Costing Fits into PeopleSoft and Other Modules Processes.

- 1. When Project Costing creates transactions that need to post to General Ledger, why are these transactions sent to General Ledger?
- 2. Give two examples of processes that integrate with Project Costing.



# **Summary: How Project Costing Fits into PeopleSoft and Other Modules**

Now that you have completed the How Project Costing Fits into PeopleSoft and Other Modules lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe how Project Costing integrates Inbound to PeopleSoft through the Project Activity Shell Structure, Project Budgets, Project Transaction, and Funds Distribution.
- Describe how Project Costing integrates outbound from PeopleSoft through Project Balances.
- Explain how PeopleSoft Project Costing generally works with different processes in PeopleSoft.



## **Module 1: Summary**



- Explain the Purpose and Benefits of Project Costing.
- Describe Project Costing End-to-End Processes.
- Recognize how Projects fit into PeopleSoft and integrate with other modules.



## FIN 311: Project Costing

5

## **Managing Projects**

- > Objectives
- Key Terms
- Lesson One: Create and Maintain Projects
- Lesson Two: Create and UpdateProject Activity
- Lesson Three: Define and UpdateProject Budgets
- Lesson Four: Create and Maintain Rate Sets
- Lesson Five: Collect, Distribute, and Price Costs
- > Lesson Six: Process Billing
- > Lesson Seven: Process Revenue
- Lesson Eight: Billing Adjustment and Reconciliation

- Lesson Nine: Manual Project Asset Capitalization
- Lesson Ten: Define and UpdateProject Costing Definition
- Lesson Eleven: Reporting on and Analyzing Project Activity
- Lesson Twelve: Using Flexible Analysis
- Lesson Thirteen: Creating and Managing Funds Distribution Rules
- Lesson Fourteen: Creating and Maintaining an Issue Log
- Lesson Fifteen: Overview of Accounting Rules
- > Lesson Sixteen: Complete a Project
- Summary



## **Module 2: Objectives**

#### After completing this module, the user will be able to:

- Create and Maintain Projects.
- Create and Update Project Activity.
- Define and Update Project Budgets.
- Create and Maintain Rate Sets.
- Collect, Distribute, and Price Sets.
- Process Billing.
- Process Revenue.
- Demonstrate Billing Adjustment and Reconciliation.
- Describe Manual Project Asset Capitalization.

- Show how to Define and Update Project Costing Definition.
- Demonstrate Reporting on and Analyzing Project Activity.
- Use Flexible Analysis.
- Describe how to Create and Manage Funds Distribution Rules.
- Summarize how to Create and Maintain an Issue Log.
- Explain Accounting Rules.
- Illustrate how to Complete a Project.



## **Module 2: Key Terms**

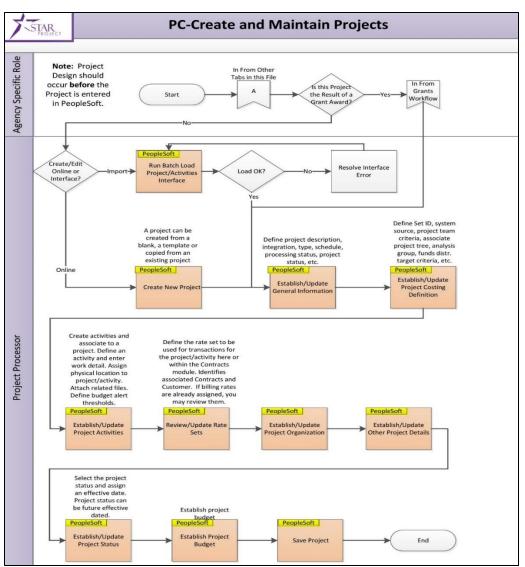
ARE	Term	Definition				
The state of	Activity	The "phase" or "deliverable" to bucket similar costs. All projects require at least one activity.				
10/01/01	Program	A program is created in Project Costing initially as a project but will not have activities; used to group detailed projects.				
	Project	A first level identifier to capture cost transactions which is further broken down into activities.				
	Project ChartFields	Analogous to General Ledger ChartFields but used by Project Costing to identify use and purpose of the transaction for reporting and manipulation.				
	PROJ_RESOURCE Main Project Costing table that is populated with cost subsystems, for example a voucher. This table also catransactions manipulated and transformed by Costing.					



- This process details how to create a project in PeopleSoft, either via manual input or batch upload, and establish project details.
- Establishing a project and its activities provides the framework to capture costs and manipulate those costs where required for billing or other purposes.
- When building projects and activities for revenue projects, at least one activity will be linked to a contract to process those transactions.
- Some agencies may require a project to pool costs for downstream cost allocations.



Create and
Maintain Projects
Process Flow





Navigation: **Project Costing** > **Project Definitions** > **General Information** > **Add a New Value** 

**Business Unit** – is the Agency in which the Project will be created.

**Project** – this value will be the Project ID. Each agency will follow a naming convention for their Project ID values.

**Create** – for new Projects, leave this value as "Blank Project".

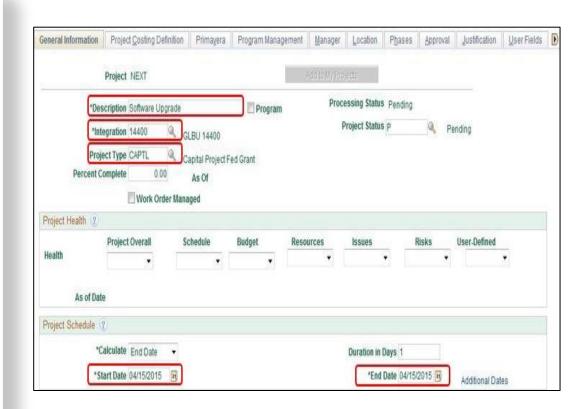
Click do enter the Project General Information pages.

General Inf	ormation
<u>F</u> ind an Exis	ting Value Add a New Value
Business Uni	t: 29000 <b>Q</b>
Project:	290_101_10
Create:	Blank Project ▼
Add	
Find an Existin	g Value   Add a New Value



Use the **General Information** page to create or update a project. The **General Information** Tab displays high-level parameters and properties for the Project. Some of these properties are defaulted into the Project ID from **Business Unit** configuration.

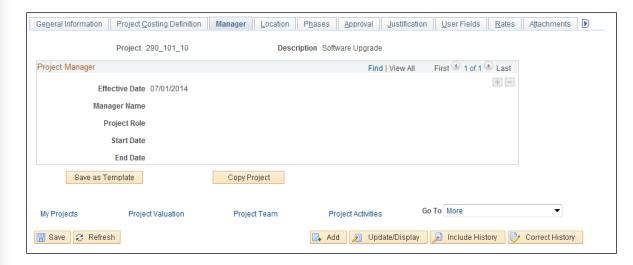
#### **General Information Tab**





The Manager tab is blank at this point in the Project definition process, but will be populated when the Project Resource is defined. The individual assigned to the Project Manager role will be displayed on this page.

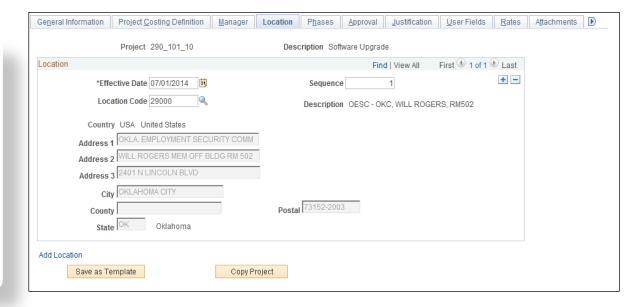
#### **Manager Tab**





The **Location** Tab allows the user to define a physical location for the Project.

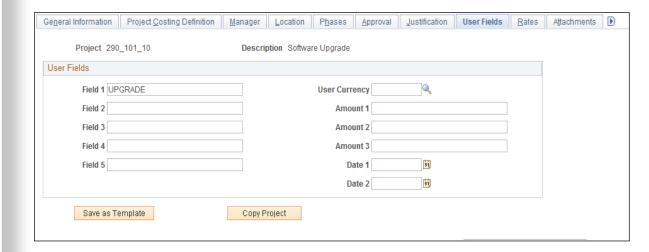
#### **Location Tab**





The User Fields Tab allows the agency to store additional properties for a Project. These fields are "free-form" in nature and will accept any value that fits the size and type of field on this page.

#### **User Fields Tab**





The Rates Tab
displays Customer
Contract
information for
Projects that are
linked to a Contract
for billing purposes.
Rates for pricing
Project transactions
are also visible on
this page.

#### **Rates Tab**





The Attachments Tab allows the user to attach a document (Microsoft Word, Excel, etc.) to the Project as supporting documentation.
These could include work papers, design specifications, etc.

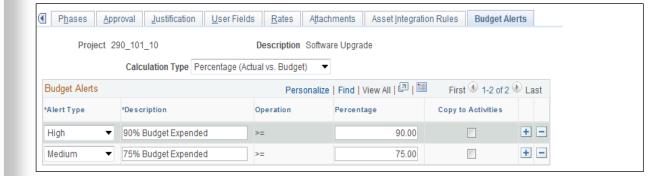
#### **Attachments Tab**





The **Budget Alerts**Tab defines the budget alert rules for the Project. Budget Alerts allow the user to see when Project spending reaches predefined warning levels. These are alerts only and do not affect transactions.

#### **Budget Alerts Tab**





Navigation: **Project Costing** > **Project Definitions** > **Team** > **Find an Existing Value** 

Enter the Search Criteria to retrieve the Project.

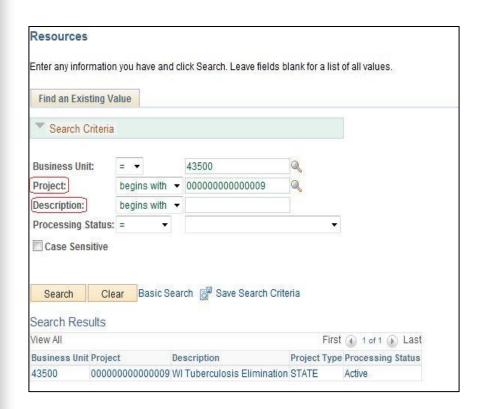
**Business Unit** – is the Agency in which the Project is stored.

**Project** – the Project ID value.

**Description** – search by Project Description.

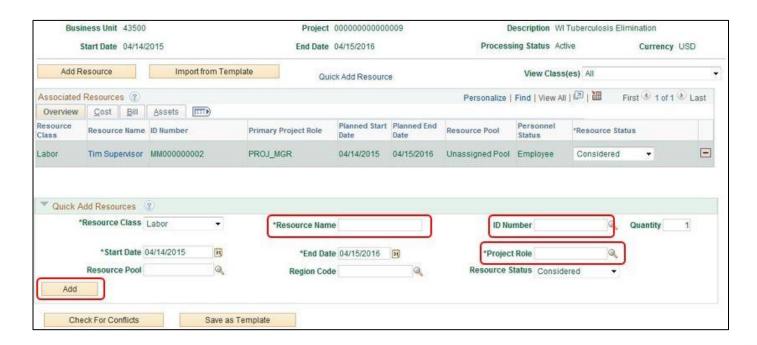
**Click** Search to enter the Project Resources pages.

#### **Defining Project Resources**





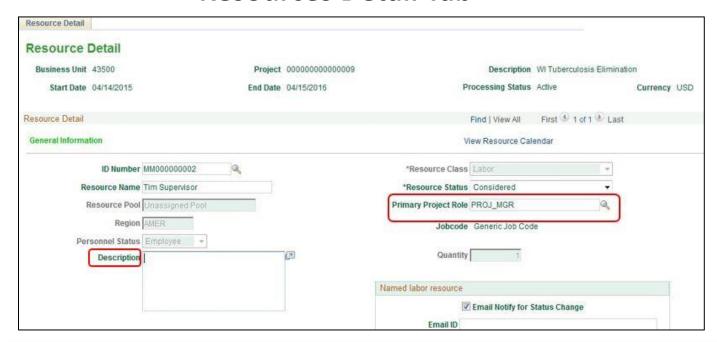
#### **Resources Tab**



The **Resources** Tab allows the user to define the team resources. Resources can be added individually by ID number.



#### **Resources Detail Tab**



The **Resources Detail** Tab allows the user to select allows the user to indicate the resource as the Project Manager.



Navigation: **Project Costing** > **Project Definitions** > **Status** > **Find an Existing Value** 

Use the Search Criteria to retrieve the Project ID.

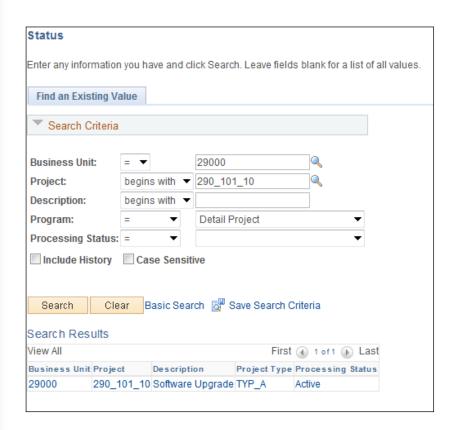
**Business Unit** – is the Agency in which the Project is stored.

**Project** – the Project ID value.

**Description** – search by Project Description.

**Click** Search to enter the Project Status pages.

#### **Set Project Status**





#### **Project Status Page**

The **Project Status** page
allows the user to
define an
effective dated
Status for each
Project.





## **Learning Checkpoint**

Use the training materials, job aids, and UPKs to answer the questions below. The questions will gauge your knowledge of Creating and Maintaining Projects.

- 1. Why is it important to establish a project start and end date before you save the project?
- 2. If you reach or exceed your project budget, will the budget alerts page stop a transaction from happening?





#### **Instructor Demonstration: Create and Maintain Projects**

In creating a project, users define the structure to which activities and resources are added. A project must be set up before activities or resources can be attached to it. Your instructor will demonstrate how to create a project in PeopleSoft while you follow along.





#### **Instructor Demonstration: Debrief**

- 1. What happens if your project status is closed?
- 2. What actions can be performed on the "Attachments" tab?





#### **Training Exercise: Create and Maintain Projects**

In this exercise, you will manually add a new project. Use the data on the training exercise to complete the activity.



## **Training Exercise: Debrief**

- 1. How many project managers can be designated per project?
- 2. When is the Manager tab populated?





## **Summary: Create and Maintain Projects**

## Now that you have completed the Create and Maintain Projects lesson, you should be able to:

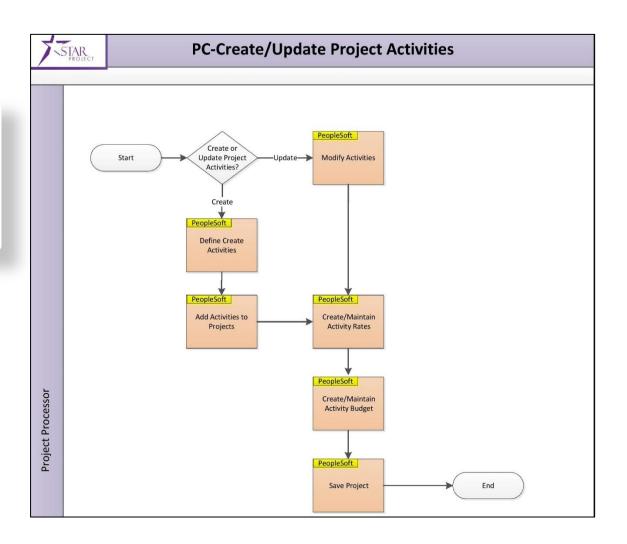
- Define the high-level administrative information about a project using the General Information page.
- Manually create a project in PeopleSoft.



- This process details how to create and update project activities, activity rates, and activity budgets.
- An activity within a project is required to capture transactions.
- If your agency is "splitting up front," your activities will serve a dual purpose:
  - To collect the costs as distributed
  - To process billing transactions
- If your agency is using funds distribution, your activities will perform cost collection, and the target activities will perform billing.



Create and Update Project Activity Process Flow





Navigation: **Project Costing** > **Activity Definitions** > **Project Activities** > **Find an Existing Value** 

Use the Search Criteria to retrieve the Project ID.

**Business Unit** – is the Agency in which the Project is stored.

**Project** – the Project ID value.

**Description** – search by Project Description.

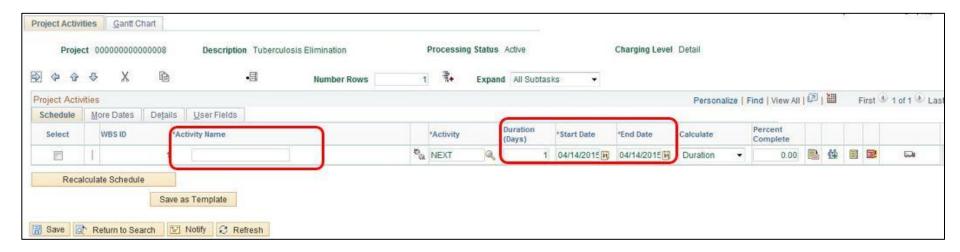
**Click** Search to enter the Project Activity pages.

#### **Create Project Activities**

Project Activities	5						
Enter any information	you have and cl	ick Search. Leave fields t	olank for a list of all values.				
Find an Existing Va	ilue						
Search Criteria							
Business Unit:	= ▼	29000	<b>Q</b>				
Project:	begins with 🔻	290_101_10	Q				
Description:	begins with 🔻						
Processing Status:	= ▼		▼				
Correct History	Case Sensit	ive					
Search Cle	ar Basic Sear	ch 🧗 Save Search Crit	eria				



#### **Project Activities Tab**

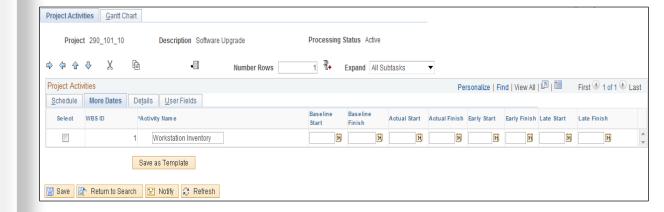


The **Project Activities** Tab allows the user to enter multiple Activities for the Project. Activity ID, Description and Dates will be added.



Use the More
Dates Sub-Tab to
define additional
dates for the
Project Activity.

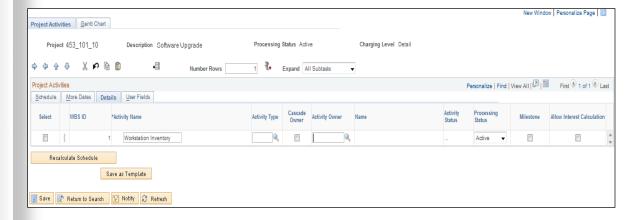
#### **More Dates Sub-Tab**





Activity Type – if desired, define the Activity Type for grouping Activities for analysis and reporting purposes.

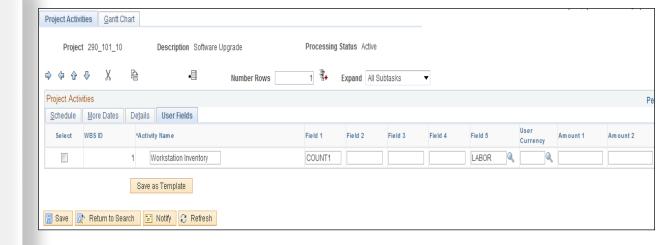
#### **Details Sub-Tab**





Define up to five additional Alpha-numeric values, three Amount values and two Date values. These fields will accept freeform values for each field type.

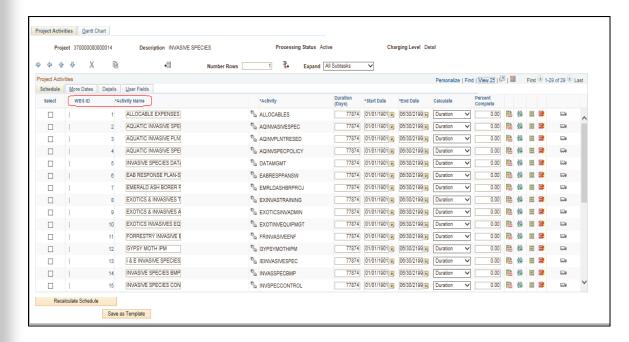
#### **User Fields Sub-Tab**





To add additional Activities to the Project select the checkbox next to the Activity under which the new Activity will reside. The new activity could be a sibling to an existing Activity (reside on the same level in the WBS) or it could be a child of an existing Activity (reside on a level below in the WBS).

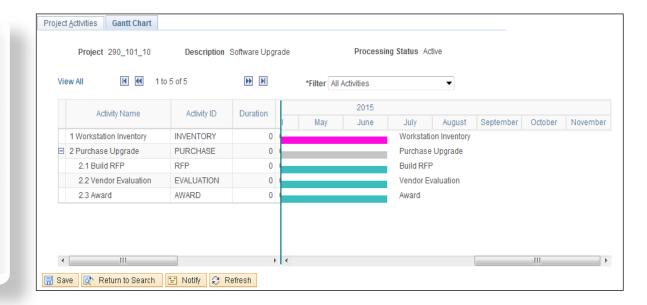
#### **Schedule Sub-Tab**





The Gantt Chart Tab displays the WBS format of the Activities and related dates.

#### **Gantt Chart Tab**





Navigation: **Project Costing** > **Activity Definitions** > **General Information** > **Find an Existing Value** 

Use the Search Criteria to retrieve the Activity ID

**Business Unit** – is the Agency in which the Project Activity is stored.

**Project** – the Project ID value that holds the Activity.

**Description** – search by Activity Description.

**Activity Type** – search by Type of Activity.

Click Search to enter the Project Activity pages.

#### **Add Project Activity Details**

Enter any information Find an Existing Va		ew Value	us biankior a list o	an values.				
Search Criteria								
Business Unit:	= ▼	29000						
Project:	begins with ▼	290_101_10						
Activity:	begins with 🔻							
WBS ID:	begins with							
Project Description:	begins with	-						
Activity Description:	begins with	7						
Activity Type:	begins with	7	Q,					
Processing Status:	= ▼		▼					
Activity Owner:	begins with	1	<b>Q</b>					
New Milestone:	= ▼		▼					
☐ Include History ☐ Correct History ☐ Case Sensitive								



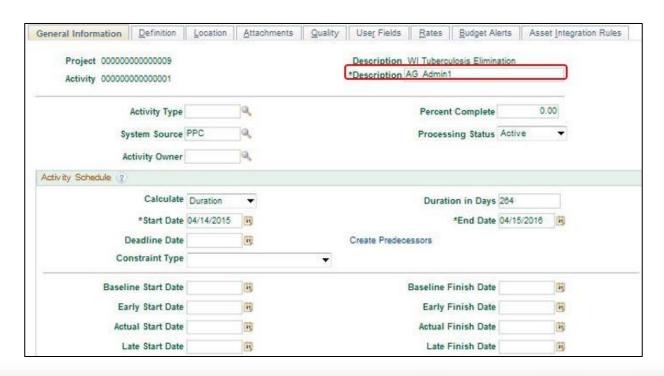
#### **Search Results for Project Activities**

View All First ♠ 1-5 of 5 ♠ Last										
Business Unit	Project	Row Number	WBS ID	Activity	Project Description	Activity Description	Activity Type	Processing Status		
29000	290_101_10	1	1	INVENTORY	Software Upgrade	Workstation Inventory	(blank)	Active	(blank)	(blank)
29000	290_101_10	2	2	PURCHASE	Software Upgrade	Purchase Upgrade	(blank)	Active	(blank)	(blank)
29000	290_101_10	3	2.1	RFP	Software Upgrade	Build RFP	(blank)	Active	(blank)	(blank)
29000	290_101_10	0 4	2.2	EVALUATION	Software Upgrade	Vendor Evaluation	(blank)	Active	(blank)	(blank)
29000	290_101_10	5	2.3	AWARD	Software Upgrade	Award	(blank)	Active	(blank)	(blank)

For Projects with multiple Activities, select the Activity that should be updated to enter the Activity General Information component.



#### **General Information Tab**



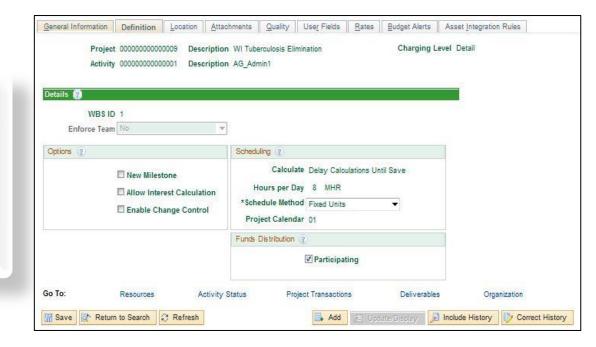
The **General Information** Tab displays high-level values for the Activity.

**Description** – enter a long description for the Activity.



The **Definition** Tab should be left as- is. At the State of Wisconsin, nothing is changed on this page.

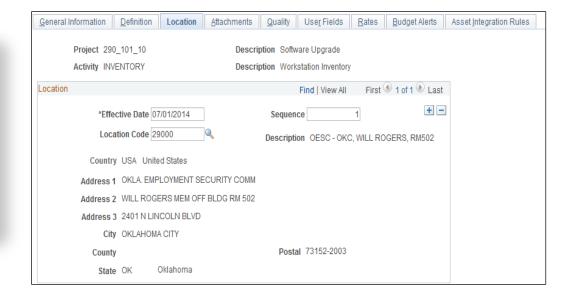
#### **Definition Tab**





The **Location** Tab allows the user to define a physical location for the Activity.

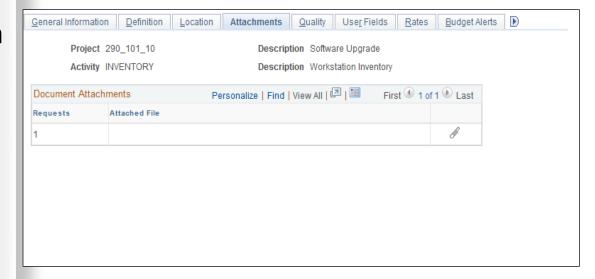
#### **Location Tab**





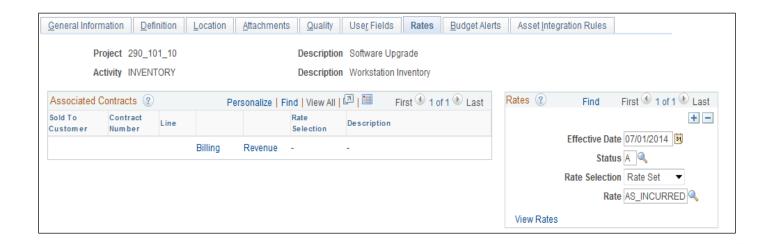
The **Attachments** Tab allows the user to attach a document (Microsoft Word, Excel, etc.) to the Activity as supporting documentation. These could include work papers, design specifications, etc.

#### **Attachments Tab**





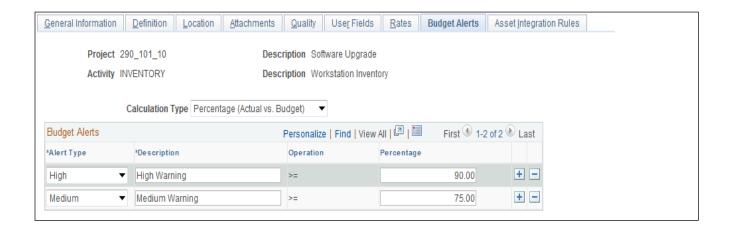
#### **Rates Tab**



The **Rates** Tab displays Customer Contract information for Project Activities that are linked to a Contract for billing purposes. Rates for pricing Project transactions are also visible on this page.



#### **Budget Alerts Tab**



The **Budget Alerts** Tab defines the budget alert rules for the Activity. Budget Alerts allow the user to see when Project Activity spending reaches predefined warning levels.



## **Learning Checkpoint**

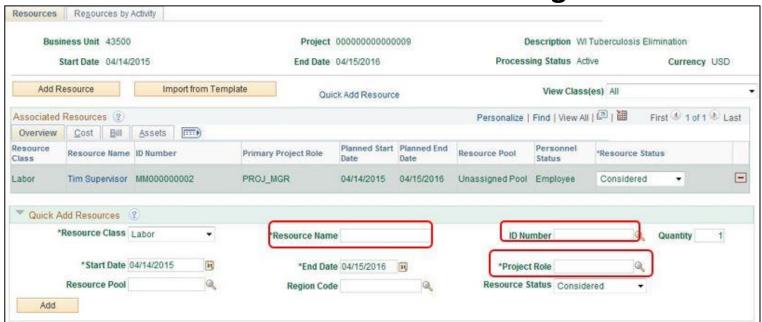
Use the training materials, job aids, and UPKs to answer the questions below. The questions will gauge your knowledge of the Create and Update Project Activity Process.

- 1. What is the purpose of the "Project Activity" tab?
- 2. On the "Budget Alerts" tab, what are the two calculation types available?



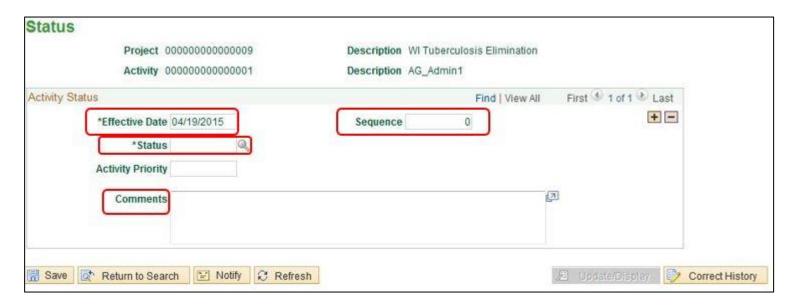


#### **Activities Team Resource Page**



Add Activity Team Resource Members using the **Resource** page. This page is optional to complete. The Project Manager for the project is the only resource that has to be defined. The State of Wisconsin does not require a project manager to be defined for project activities.

#### **Activities Status Page**



The **Activities Status** page allows the user to define an effective dated Status for each Activity.



# **Instructor Demonstration: Create and Update Project Activity**

Activities are the tasks or subcomponents associated with a project. Breaking down a project into separate tasks enables users to efficiently manage and analyze the costs of the project. At least one activity must be defined for each project.

Similar activities are grouped together for reporting and analysis using activity types. Assigning activity types consistently for all activities in projects enables users to analyze and report on all similar activities across all projects.



#### **Instructor Demonstration: Debrief**

- 1. Which agency will maintain the location values in the system?
- 2. What is the difference between activities that are a "sibling" or "child" of an existing Activity?





## **Summary: Create and Update Project Activity**

## Now that you have completed the Create and Update Project Activity lesson, you should be able to:

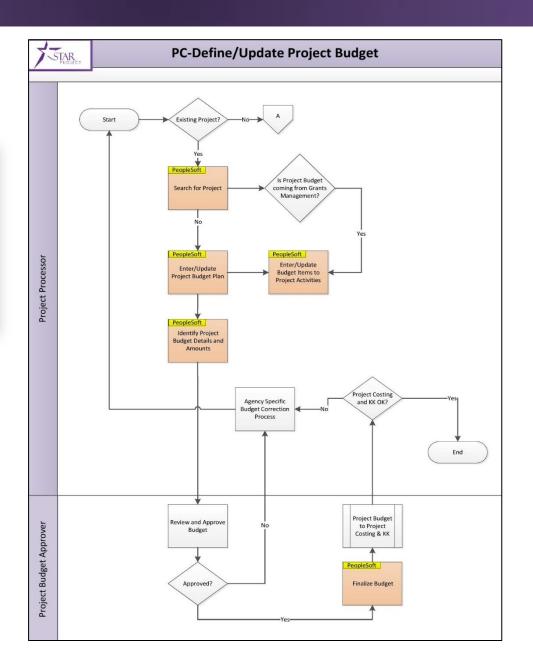
- Explain that the Project Activity component is used to store information about the specific activities associated with a project.
- Add activities to projects.



- This process details how to define and update project budgets.
- Budgets may be established for control, track with budget, or simply track.
- Project budgets may be established at more than one level.
   For example, project or project/activity.

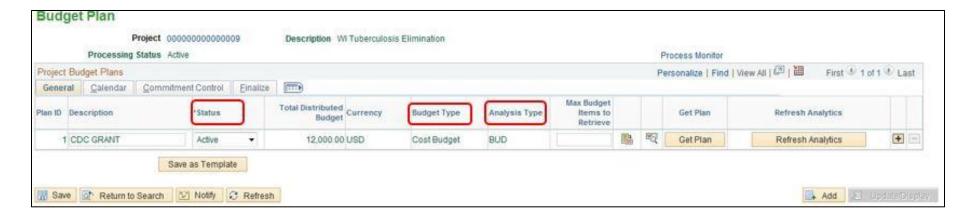


Define and Update Project Budgets Process Flow





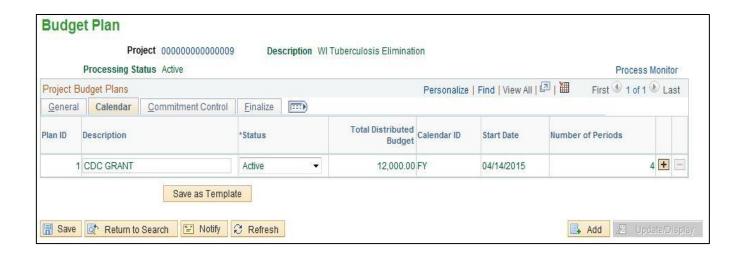
#### **General Tab**



Use the **General** tab to define budget type, status, and the analysis type for the budget transactions to be added to the project.



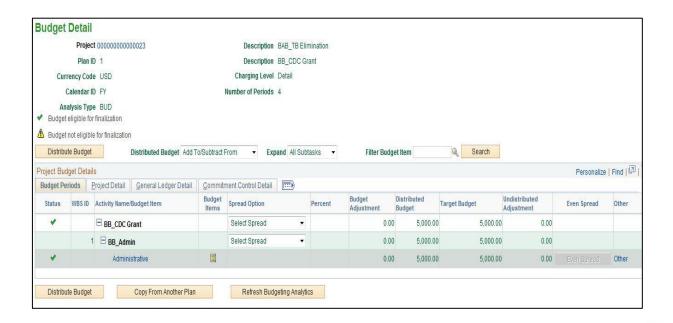
#### **Calendar Tab**



Use the **Calendar** tab to define the start date for the budget plan, calendar ID, and the number of periods that you want to budget.



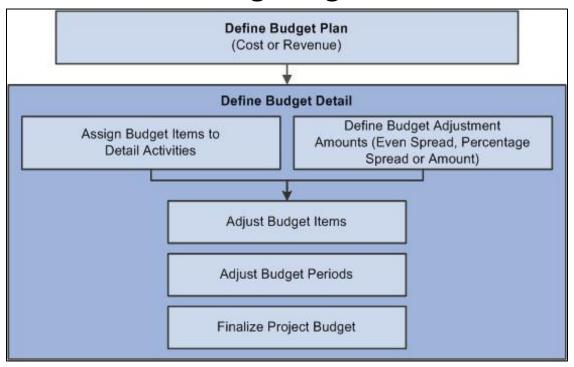
#### **Budget Detail Page**



Use the **Budget Detail** page to define budget items and allocate budget amounts.



#### **Distributing Budget Details**



Budget details will be defined using top down distribution.



#### **Budget Details Page**



Use this page to distribute budget adjustment amounts to summary activities, detail activities, and budget items.



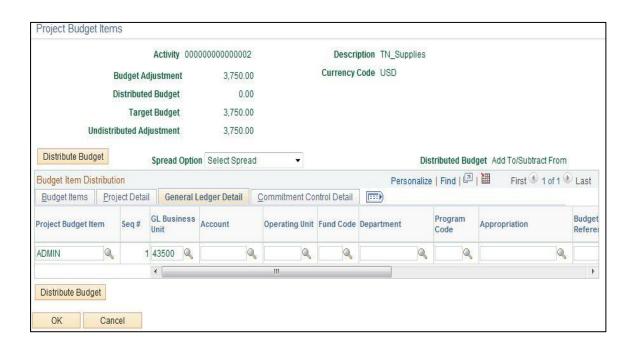
#### **Project Budget Item Window**



In the new window that opens entitled "Project Budget Items," select the Project Detail Tab. Under Source Type, select Admin



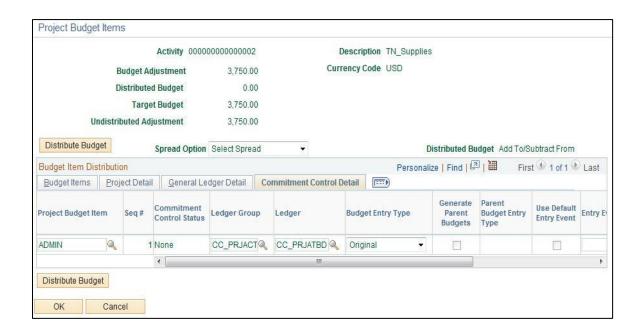
#### **General Ledger Detail Tab**



Click the General Ledger Detail Tab, validate that the General Ledger Business Unit is correct.



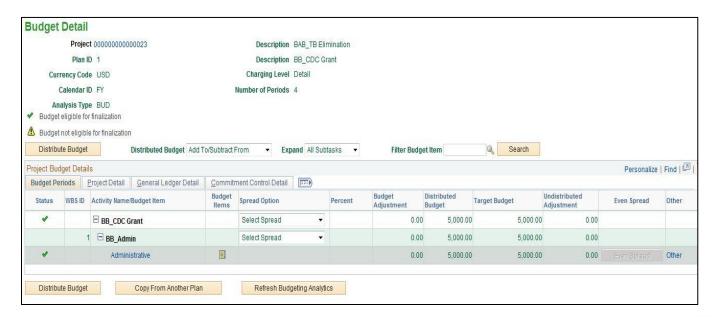
#### **Commitment Control Detail Tab**



Click the Commitment Control Detail tab. Under Ledger Group, select "CC\_PRJACT" and under Ledger, select "CC\_PRJATBD."



#### **Budget Detail Tab**



Click the "Even Spread" button and then click save. Green checkmarks should appear next to budget items available for finalization.



#### **Finalize Tab**



Navigation: **Project Costing > Budgeting > Budget Plan > Click the Finalize Tab** 

Use this page to finalize a budget.



# **Training Exercise: Define and Update Project Budgets**

This training exercise will review how to define a budget plan. Refer to the separate data worksheet for all necessary data.



## **Training Exercise: Debrief**

- 1. When a budget is finalized, are commitment control ledgers automatically updated?
- 2. The budget finalization process creates a copy of the new budget row. Where is the copy of the new budget row housed and why is it created?





## Summary: Define and Update Project Budgets

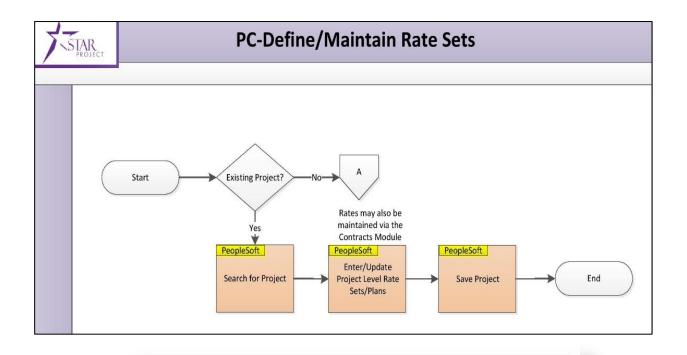
## Now that you have completed the Define and Update Project Budgets lesson, you should be able to:

- Monitor project costs and revenues against budgeted amounts.
- Define budget alerts to notify you when actual costs exceed budgeted amounts, and actual revenue does not meet budgeted amounts.
- Define multiple budget plans for a project, although only one cost budget can be active at any point in time.
- Set up budget amounts to automatically allocate to budget items.



- This process details how to create and maintain rate sets.
- There are two types of rates:
  - Bill rates
  - Cost rates
- Bill rates are used to pass through cost for cash reimbursement (create an invoice).
- Cost rates are used to calculate a cost based on transaction parameters. For example, IT – Bureau projects need to standard cost IT labor hours. Another example is an F&A rate that applies indirect costs to identified transactions.





**Create and Maintain Rate Sets Process Flow** 



Rate sets and plans can be assigned directly to a project or an activity to generate non-billable transactions which will most often include internal projects that require standard costing of labor hours. An example is an IT bureau scenario. To establish the cost rate use these pages:

- Project Type
- Project General Information, Rates
- Activity, Rates

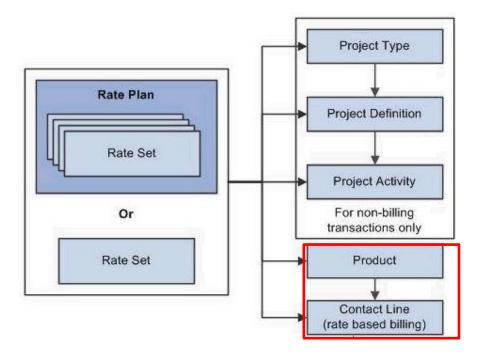


You can attach rate sets or rate plans to:

- Contract lines- billing
- Projects- standard costing
- Activities- standard costing



The STAR Project has associated a rate set with every product definition, which then defaults to the contract line when the product is added.





## **Learning Checkpoint**

Use the training materials, job aids, and UPKs to answer the questions below. The questions will gauge your knowledge of Creating and Maintaining Rate Sets.

- 1. What can target rows represent?
- 2. What does the pricing engine do?
- 3. Why is an IT bureau a good example of rate sets?





## **Summary: Create and Maintain Rate Sets**

Now that you have completed the Create and Maintain Rate Sets lesson, you should be able to:

- Understand how rate sets are created and maintained.
- Define the difference between a cost rate and a bill rate.

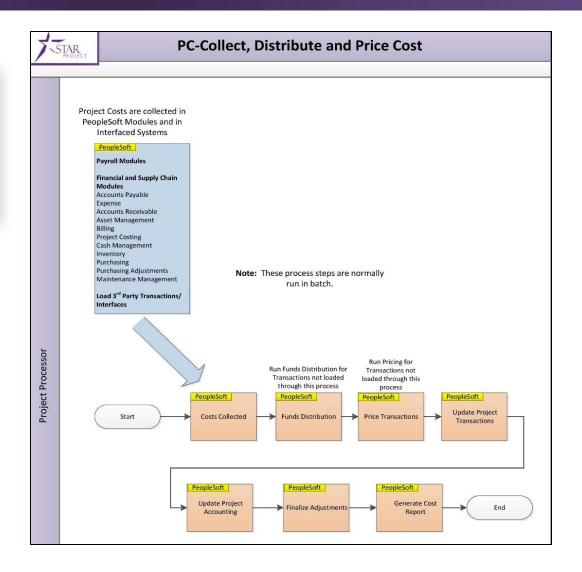


## Collect, Distribute, and Price Costs

This lesson will review how to perform Cost Collection. There are multiple sources of costs that are collected by project costing. These require that a process is run to pull these transactions into PC. As costs are collected to PC, several additional processes are performed. These include: funds distribution (where applicable) or cost and bill rates (where applicable). Additionally, this lesson will review key changes.



Collect, Distribute, and Price Cost Process Flow





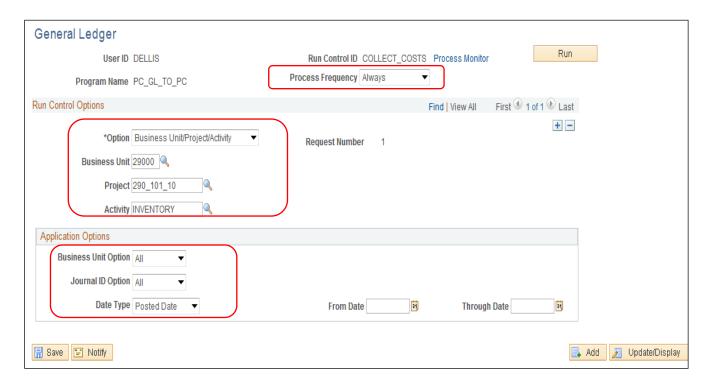
Navigation: **Project Costing > Cost Collection > General Ledger > Find an Existing Value** 

Run Control ID – create a new Run Control or select an existing value from the list. If a new Run Control is created, click Add , otherwise click Search to retrieve an existing Run Control.

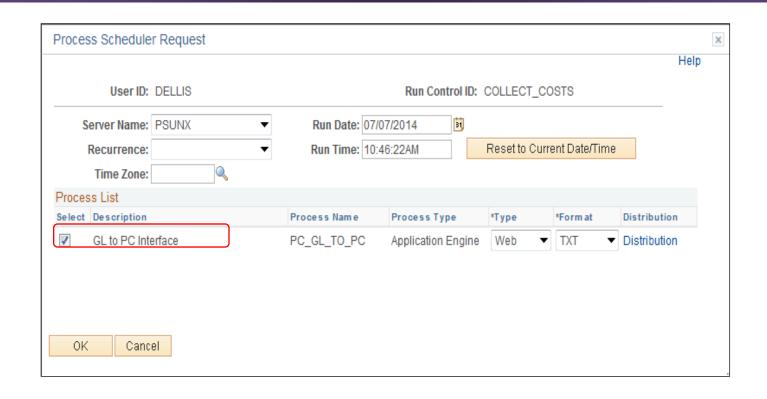
General Ledger
Find an Existing Value Add a New Value
Run Control ID: COLLECT_COSTS  Program Name: PC_GL_TO_PC
Add
Find an Existing Value Add a New Value



#### **General Ledger Page**







Select the checkbox next to the desired process.

Click to execute the process. Navigate to the Process Monitor link to view the Report instance.



# Instructor Demonstration: Collect, Distribute, and Price Costs

The instructor will demonstrate how to perform a cost collection. Note: This process is normally performed in batch, however, it is demonstrated here in case an ad hoc cost collection is required.





#### **Instructor Demonstration: Debrief**

- 1. How are project costs from feeder modules collected into Project Costing? When does this process run?
- 2. Cost collection includes all feeder systems into projects. What are two examples of these feeder systems?



#### **Summary: Collect, Distribute, and Price Costs**

Now that you have completed the Collect, Distribute, and Price Costs lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe the pricing process.
- Understand how the cost collection project works.



#### **Process Billing**

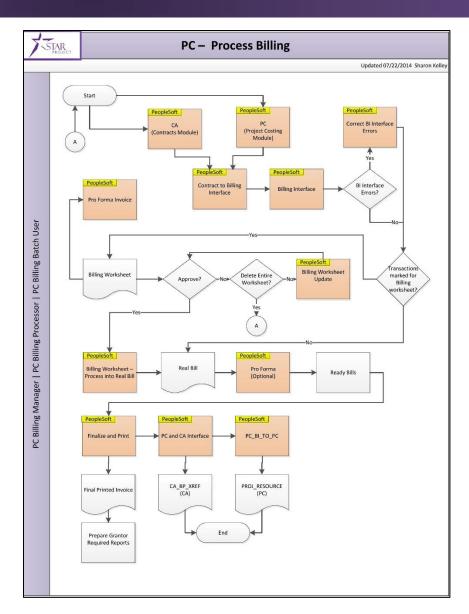
- This process details how to process billing when billing transactions come from projects and contracts.
- Most agencies will perform "as-incurred" billing, which means that cost transactions are received by the project, project transformations turn those into BIL transactions where appropriate.
- The contract and its links to projects and activities control what and when to bill.
- The billing process includes three major steps:
  - Processing the BIL transactions
  - Staging those transactions to the billing application
  - Finalization of invoices/LOCs/journals and subsequent update processes to project costing

This lesson will review briefly how to process billing; however, the in-depth content here will be covered in the Contracts course.



## **Process Billing**

Process Billing Process Flow





### **Summary: Process Billing**

Now that you have completed the Process Billing lesson, you should be able to:

- Explain the process billing cycle at a high level overview.
- Identify the difference between the Contracts module, the Billing module, and the Project Costing module.



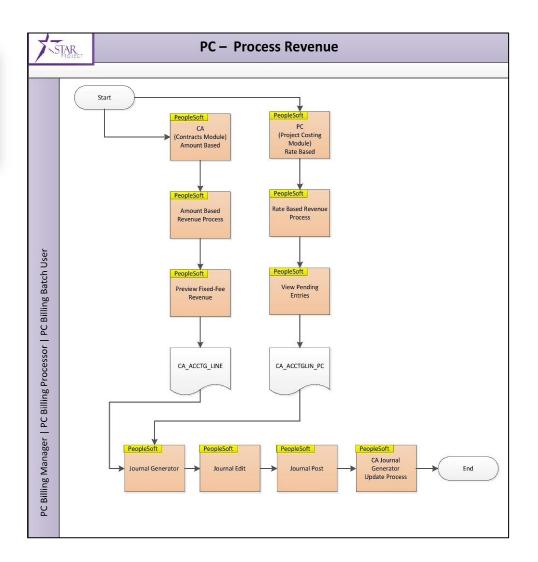
#### **Process Revenue**

- This process details how to process revenue.
- Most agencies will perform "as-incurred" billing, which means as cost transactions are received by the project, project transformations turn those into BIL transactions where appropriate. These BIL rows represent revenue and are journalized through project costing's accounting rules.
- The contract and its links to projects and activities control revenue.
- The revenue process is planned to run overnight as part of a batch process.



#### **Process Revenue**

## **Process Revenue Process Flow**





#### **Summary: Process Revenue**

# Now that you have completed the Process Revenue lesson, you should be able to:

- Understand the Process Revenue cycle and why revenue is recognized at the point of transaction.
- Understand the Process Revenue Process Flow.



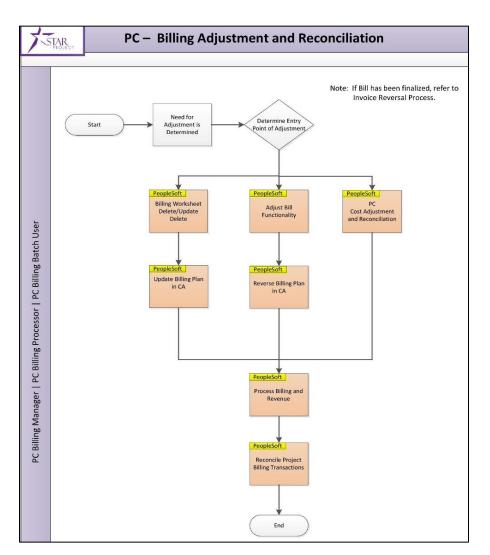
### **Billing Adjustment and Reconciliation**

- This process details how to perform billing adjustments and reconciliations.
- The most important first step when creating a billing adjustment is to properly identify the purpose and the nature of the adjustment. How adjustments are made are dependent on the purpose.
- Billing adjustments may occur in billing, contracts, and sometimes project costing.
- The original source of billing transactions (such as projects vs. online bill) will also dictate the adjustment process.



#### **Billing Adjustment and Reconciliation**

Billing Adjustment and Reconciliation Process Flow





#### **Summary: Billing Adjustment and Reconciliation**

## Now that you have completed the Billing Adjustment and Reconciliation lesson, you should be able to:

- Understand the Billing Worksheet component and how that helps with adjustments and reconciliation.
- Understand the Billing Adjustment and Reconciliation Process Flow.



#### **Manual Project Asset Capitalization**

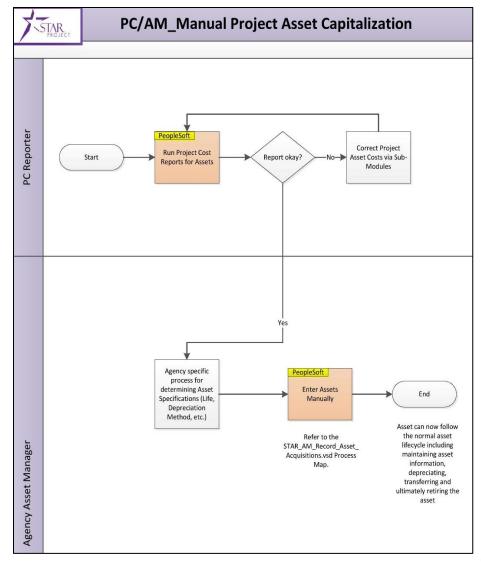
This lesson will provide an overview of manual project asset capitalization. In depth coverage of manual project asset capitalization will be captured in the assets course.

- Each agency will have its own specific methodologies, but at a high level, the following steps are performed:
  - Identify the project and activities that make up the capitalized costs.
  - Prepare a report to validate the capitalized cost.
  - Generate an asset in the Asset Management system as per the report.



#### **Manual Project Asset Capitalization**

Manual Project
Asset
Capitalization
Process Flow





#### **Summary: Manual Project Asset Capitalization**

# Now that you have completed the Manual Project Asset Capitalization lesson, you should be able to:

- Understand the manual asset capitalization process at a high level overview.
- View asset data in Asset Management.
- Describe asset reversals.



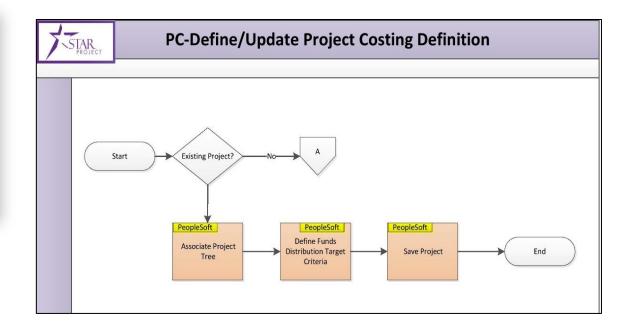
### **Define and Update Project Costing Definition**

- This process details how to define and update the project costing definition.
- Most project updates will occur for one of three reasons:
  - A change in scope
  - A change in project status
  - A change in project reporting



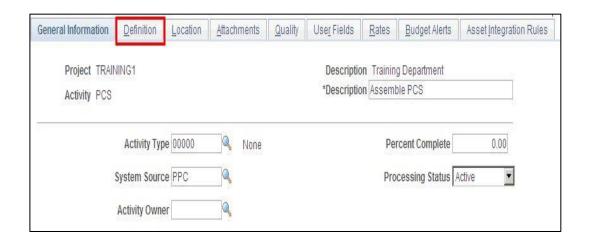
## **Define and Update Project Costing Definition**

Define and
Update Project
Costing Definition
Process Flow





### **Define and Update Project Costing Definition**



Navigation: **Project Costing > Activity Definitions > Definition** 

Click the **Definition** tab.

Use the **Definition** page to update the options that control the functionality of the activity.



# **Summary: Define and Update Project Costing Definition**

Now that you have completed the Define and Update Project Costing Definition lesson, you should be able to:

- Update any changes to the options that control the functionality of the activity or project.
- Explain that project updates occur when there are changes in scope, project status, and project reporting.



#### Reporting on and Analyzing Project Activity

The following PeopleSoft reports exist within the Project Costing Module:

- Project Funds Distribution Report: View various amounts for a project or appropriation such as the amount funded, spent, remaining, and collected. (BI Publisher)
- Project Financial Report: View a transaction summary of all activities by analysis type, source type, category, and subcategory. (SQR)
- Project Transaction Report: View a transaction summary of all projects by analysis type, source type, category, and subcategory. (SQR)
- Budget to Costs Review by Period: View a list of budget-to-cost variances by budget item for each period of a project.

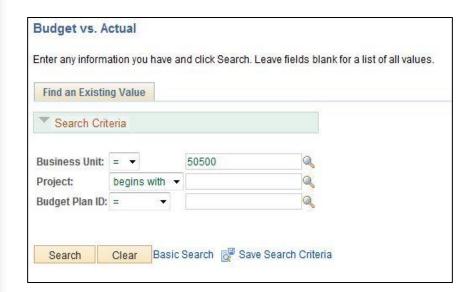


#### Reporting on and Analyzing Project Activity

Navigation: Project Costing > Interactive Reports > Budget vs. Actual > Find an Existing Value

The Budget vs. Actual page displays Project Budget Plan information at the top of the page including Budget Type, budget Start Date and budget Calendar.

#### **Project Summary Page**





#### Reporting on and Analyzing Project Activity

Navigation: Project Costing
> Review Costs >
Accumulated Costs >
Purchase Orders by Activity
> Find an Existing Value

The Purchase Orders by
Activity page displays all
Project transactions related
to a Purchase Order. These
transactions could carry
different Analysis Types
depending on what status
they are in.

#### **Purchase Orders by Activity Page**





# **Training Exercise: Reporting on and Analyzing Project Activity**

In this exercise, you will practice locating a project activity report. Use the data on the training exercise to complete the activity.



#### **Training Exercise: Debrief**

- 1. List three of the reporting and/or analysis capabilities provided by Project Costing.
- 2. What is the purpose of grouping project transactions at a summary level?





# **Summary: Reporting on and Analyzing Project Activity**

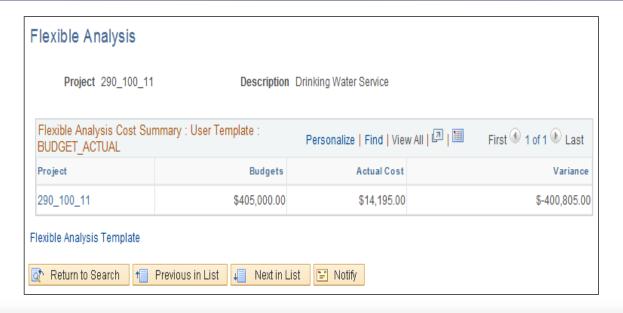
Now that you have completed the Reporting on and **Analyzing Project Activity lesson, you should be able to:** Explain the reporting and/or analysis capabilities provided by Project Costing.



In addition to the seeded reports and summary pages provided by Project Costing, an interactive tool called Flexible Analysis is also available for customizable project cost and transaction analysis.

Flexible Analysis is an online tool that allows for project analysis based on pre-defined Flexible Analysis templates. Within the Flexible Analysis template, Analysis Groups are defined based the attributes required for analysis (e.g. Budgets, Actual Costs, Variance, etc.). What makes the tool powerful is that users are able to view one data item at a time, such as costs by Source Type or Category, depending on template definition.



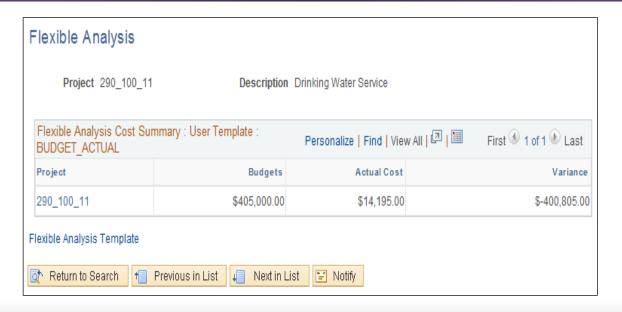


Navigation: **Project Costing > Interactive Reports > Flexible Analysis > Find an Existing Value** 

The Flexible Analysis page initially displays amounts at the Project level of detail. The Columns displayed on the page are derived from the predefined Flexible Analysis template and the amounts are grouped by the Analysis Groups defined on the template.

Select the **Project ID** link to drill down to the activity level.

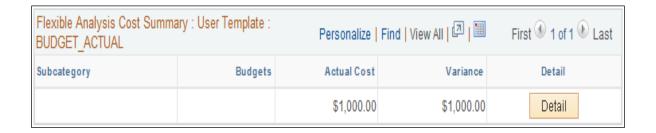




The Flexible Analysis page at the Activity level of detail shows the same columns defined from the Template, but the costs are broken out by Activity ID.

Click the <u>Activity ID</u> link to drill-down to the Detail Activity Level of detail or to the Source Type level of detail.



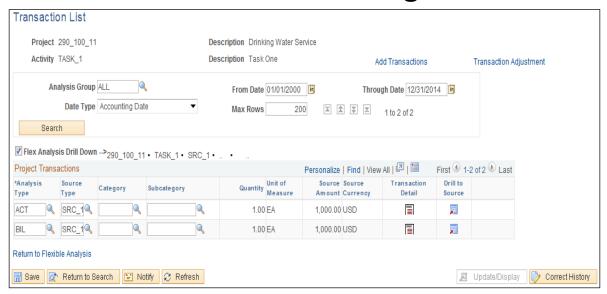


The Flexible Analysis page allows the user to continue to drill-down on Project transactions to the Source Subcategory level where the button is available.

Click to drill to the actual Project Transaction.



#### **Transaction List Page**



When accessed from the Flexible Analysis pages, the Transaction List page displays all of the Project transactions that made up the drill-down level of detail.



### **Learning Checkpoint**

Use the training materials, job aids, and UPKs to answer the questions below. The questions will gauge your knowledge of Using Flexible Analysis.

- 1. The Flexible Analysis page allows the user to drill-down on Project transactions to what level?
- 2. Within the Flexible Analysis template, how are Analysis Groups defined?





#### **Summary: Using Flexible Analysis**

## Now that you have completed the Using Flexible Analysis lesson, you should be able to:

 Use the flexible analysis templates that have been created in the system.



Project transactions can be split or distributed among multiple funding sources. A Funds Distribution process (PC\_FND\_DIST) distributes funding by applying Funds Distribution rules to incoming transactions from feeder systems, and assigning costs accordingly. These distributed transactions can be priced using the Pricing Engine (PC\_PRICING) for billing purposes.

#### Funds Distribution is a three-step process:

- Identify Project transactions that are eligible for distribution at the Activity level.
- Define Funds Distribution rules—the percentages of the Project transaction amounts that are passed on to each funding source.
- Run the Funds Distribution process.



Navigation: **Project Costing > Funds Distribution > Funds Distribution > Find an Existing Value** 

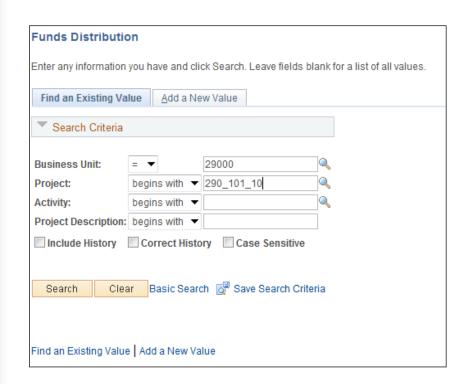
Use the Search Criteria to retrieve the Activity for Funds Distribution.

**Business Unit** – is the Agency in which the Project is stored.

**Project** – the Project ID for Funds Distribution.

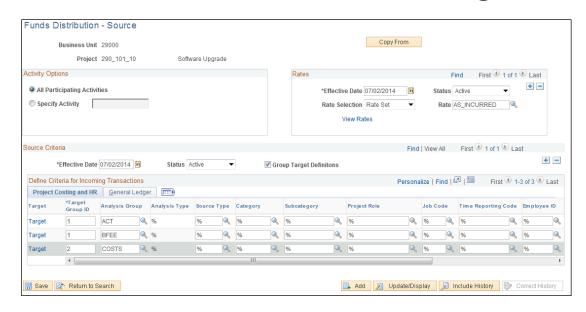
**Activity** – select the Activity for Funds Distribution.

#### **Funds Distribution Page**





#### **Funds Distribution- Source Page**



Use the Funds Distribution – Source Page to define the incoming Project transactions that are subject to Funds Distribution rules.

Click **Copy From** to copy funds distribution rules from another Activity in the same Business Unit.

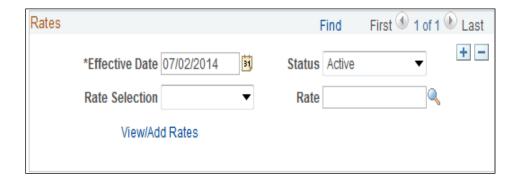


Activity Options		
All Participating Activi	ities	
Specify Activity		

All Participating Activities – This allows all activities for a particular project that have the Participating feature checked on the Activity Definition page under Funds Distribution to be grouped together. As a group, the same source rules will apply to all the activities and the group can be associated with one Target definition.

**Specific Activity** – Select to indicate that the source rule applies to one activity in the project. Enter the activity in the field to the right.





**Effective Date** – define when this Funds Distribution Rule is effective.

**Rate Selection** – allows you to select a Rate Set or a Rate Plan.

**Rate** – Select a rate plan or a rate set, depending on the selection in the Rate Selection field.

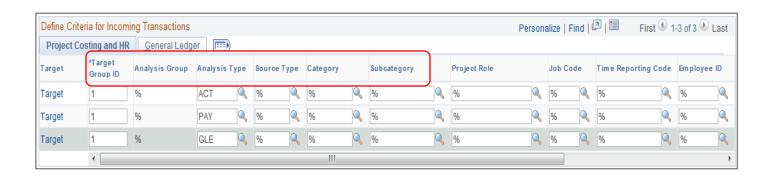




**Group Target Definitions** – This value will default from the Project Costing Options page at the Business Unit level if checked. Otherwise it will default from the Project Definition page of the current project, if checked. The default can be overridden on this page.



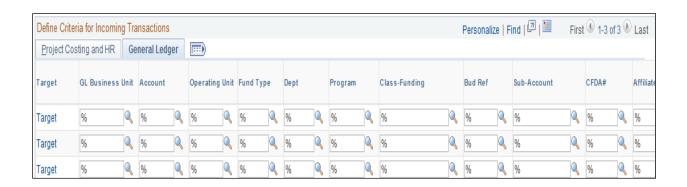
#### **Project Costing and HR Tab**



**Target Group ID** – Assign this ID based on which source rules will be grouped together. This takes alphanumeric combinations or sequential numbers. Basically, each line which shares the same Target Group ID shares the same source funding. This field is only visible if Group Target Definitions checkbox is selected.

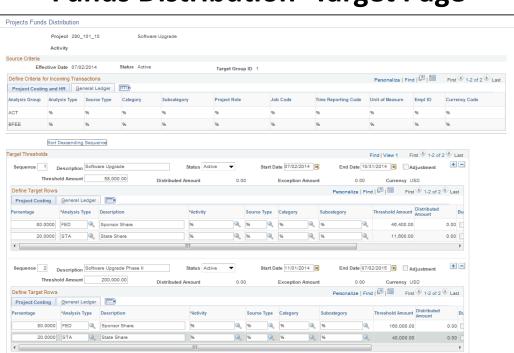


#### **General Ledger Tab**



General ledger ChartFields can be overridden here, but caution should be used to ensure that any changes made to ChartFields are in accordance with accepted business practice.



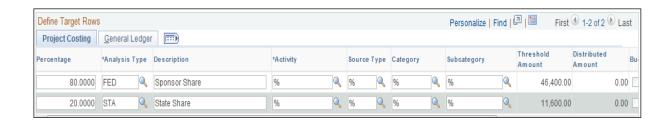


#### **Funds Distribution- Target Page**

Use the **Funds Distribution-Target** page to define percentages that will be used to split Project transactions between funding sources.



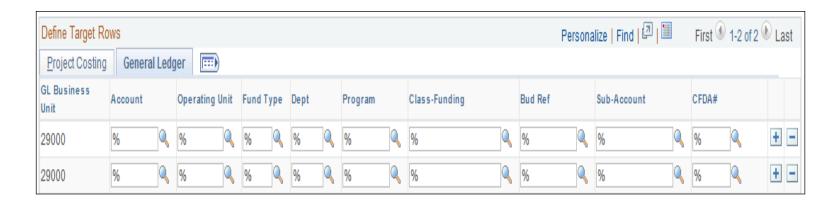
#### **Project Costing Tab**



**NOTE:** For each incoming Project transaction that meets the Source Criteria, the system creates a Target row in the Project Transaction table with an amount equal to the defined percentage of the cost, and it uses the Analysis Type, Activity, Source Type, Category, and Subcategory that are defined in this row in the Define Target Rows section of the page.



#### **General Ledger Tab**



General ledger ChartFields can be overridden here, but caution should be used to ensure that any changes made to ChartFields are in accordance with accepted business practice.

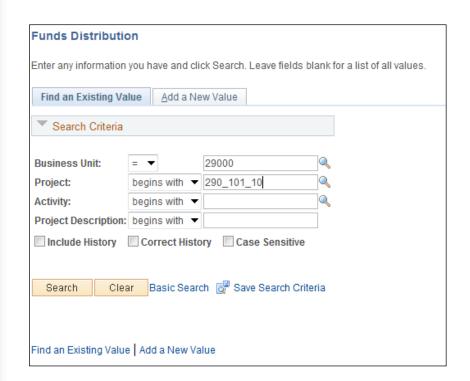


Navigation: Project Costing > Funds
Distribution > Process Funds
Distribution > Find an Existing
Value

**Run Control ID** – create a new Run Control or select an existing value from the list.

**Note**: The Funds Distribution process is called when Project transactions are interfaced from feeder modules into Project Costing. The process can also be executed on an ad hoc basis as illustrated here.

#### **Running Funds Distribution**

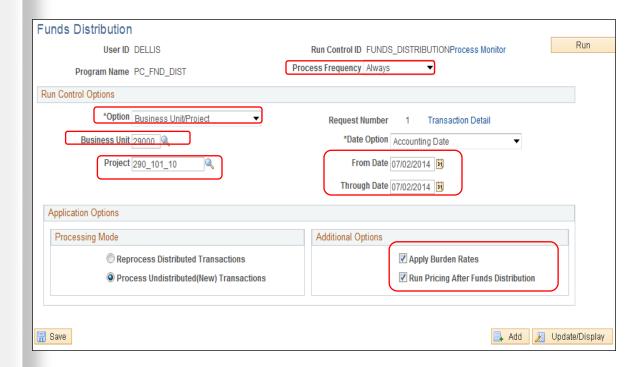




## The Funds Distribution process can be used to:

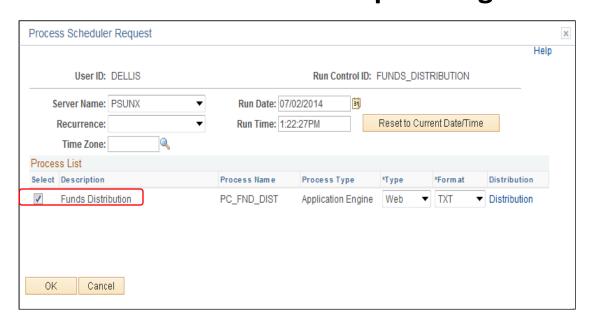
- Process new source transactions that have not been distributed by the Funds Distribution process.
- Redistribute source transactions that have been distributed in a previous run of the Funds Distribution process.

#### **Funds Distribution Page**





#### **Process Scheduler Request Page**



Select the checkbox next to the desired process.

Click to execute the process. Navigate to the Process Monitor link to view the Process instance.



## Training Exercise: Creating and Managing Fund Distribution Rules

In this exercise, you will practice creating and managing fund distribution rules. Use the data on the training exercise to complete the activity.



#### **Training Exercise: Debrief**

- 1. What are the three steps in the funds distribution process?
- 2. What is the "funds distribution- source page" used for?



Now that you have completed the Creating and Managing Fund Distribution Rules lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe the process by which funds are distributed to incoming transactions.
- Understand how project costs are distributed among the sources of funding.



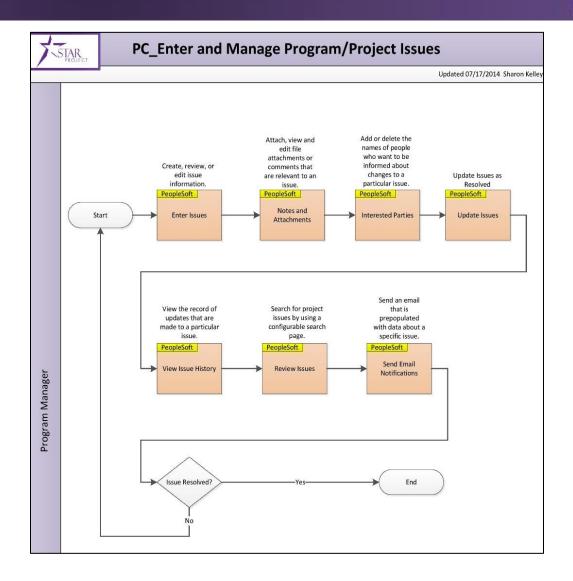
### **Creating and Maintaining an Issue Log**

- This process details how to associate risks and issues with a project and how to track and resolve.
- When associating risks or issues to a project, additional information may be captured, such as the date the risk occurred and comments.
- Risks and issues are expected to be maintained within projects by agency staff.



#### **Creating and Maintaining an Issue Log**

Creating and Maintaining an Issue Log Process Flow





## **Creating and Maintaining an Issue Log**

The following are the steps involved with creating / maintaining the Issue Log:

- 1. Start
- 2. Log an issue
- 3. Manage an issue with comments
- 4. Clear an issue
- 5. Log a risk
- 6. Manage a risk with comments
- 7. Clear a risk
- 8. End



## **Summary: Creating and Maintaining an Issue Log**

Now that you have completed the Creating and Maintaining an Issue Log lesson, you should be able to:

 Describe the process of capturing risks and issues that are associated with a project.



## **Overview of Accounting Rules**

This lesson is an overview of accounting rules, their purpose, and how they function. The key to accounting rules is that project costing transactions must meet criteria established within a rule in order to generate an eligible journal transaction.

#### **Accounting Rules**

Accounting Rules are defined to create a debit and credit for Project transactions that need to reflect accounting entries. These accounting entries are always defined for Billable Project transactions and oftentimes defined for other Project transactions. An example is funds distribution transactions.



#### **Overview of Accounting Rules**

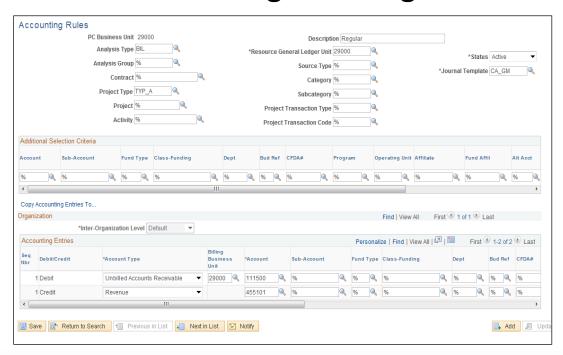
Accounting Rules are defined to select Project transactions based on particular values in the Project transaction line or the Project definition. For example, an Accounting Rule could be created for a particular Analysis Type and Project Type.

Accounting Rules rarely need to be changed. In those cases where a new or modified accounting rule is identified, DOA will own the change or addition to the accounting rules. Once they are configured, they are set and left alone. For training purposes, it is important to have a general overview of how they work.



### **Overview of Accounting Rules**

#### **Accounting Rules Page**



An example of an accounting rule is when the end user debits unbilled accounts receivable and credits revenue. When a transaction comes in that meets a certain criteria, a specific accounting rule is applied.



## **Summary: Overview of Accounting Rules**

## Now that you have completed the Overview of Accounting Rules lesson, you should be able to:

 Explain that accounting entries are generated from project transactions using the accounting rules to determine the debit accounts.



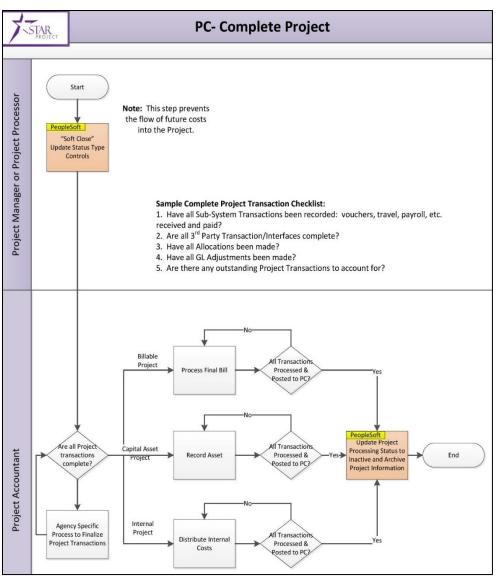
This process details how to complete projects.

Each agency will have its own specific steps, approvals, and requirements as to how projects are to be closed. Generally, the process requires the following major steps:

- Ensure all cost transactions have been fully processed.
- If a revenue project, ensure all billable transactions have been invoiced.
- Complete all adjustments necessary to the project.



Complete a Project
Process Flow





The following business steps are required to ensure that a project closes ready:

 Soft close a project- the project remains active but the end user can still control transactions. This is performed through establishing the project status to the appropriate setting. For example, to control all transactions but a journal entry, the project status is "RECON." It also prevents the flow of future costs into the project.



- 2. Complete a Project Transaction Checklist:
- -Have all Sub-System transactions been recorded: vouchers, travel, payroll, etc., received and paid?
- -Are all third party transaction/interfaces complete?
- -Have all Allocations been made?
- -Have all GL Adjustments been made?
- -Are there any outstanding Project Transactions to account for?



Each agency will have a specific authorization and business process to finalize project transactions. For the three different projects, the following are the steps to take:

- 1. Billable Project-Process Final bill and if all transactions are processed and posted to PC, update project processing status to inactive and project status to closed.
- Capital Asset Project-Record Asset and if all transactions are processed and posted to PC, update project processing status to inactive and project status to closed.
- 3. Internal Project-Distribute Internal Costs and if all transactions are processed and posted to PC, update project processing status to inactive and project status to closed.



## **Learning Checkpoint**

Use the training materials, job aids, and UPKs to answer the questions below. The questions will gauge your knowledge of Completing a Project.

- 1. What happens when you "soft close" a project?
- 2. What is the "funds distribution- source page" used for?





## **Summary: Complete a Project**

# Now that you have completed the Complete a Project lesson, you should be able to:

- Complete all steps in the Project Transaction checklist prior to completing a project.
- Understand the business steps that are required to ensure a project closes ready.



## **Module 2: Summary**

## Now that you have completed the Managing Projects module, you should be able to:

- Create and Maintain Projects
- Create and Update Project Activity.
- Define and Update Project Budgets.
- Create and Maintain Rate Sets.
- Collect, Distribute, and Price Sets.
- Process Billing.
- Process Revenue.
- Demonstrate Billing Adjustment and Reconciliation.
- Describe Manual Project Asset Capitalization.
- Show how to Define and Update

Project Costing Definition.

- Demonstrate Reporting on and Analyzing Project Activity.
- Use Flexible Analysis.
- Describe how to Create and Manage Funds Distribution Rules.
  - Summarize how to Create and Maintain an Issue Log.
- Explain Accounting Rules.
- Illustrate how to Complete a Project.



4

## **Course Summary**

- Objectives Achieved
- > Next Steps
- > Additional Resources
- > Additional Questions
- Course Survey



## **Objectives Achieved**

## Congratulations! You have completed the Project Costing course and should now be able to:

- Explain the Purpose and Benefits of
   Project Costing.
- Describe Project Costing End-to-End
   Processes.
- Recognize how Projects fits into PeopleSoft and Integrates with Other Modules.
- Create and Maintain Projects.
- Create and Update Project Activity.
- Define and Update Project Budgets.
- Process Billing.
- Process Revenue.
- Demonstrate Billing Adjustment and Reconciliation.

- Describe Manual Project Asset Capitalization.
- Show how to Define and Update Project Costing Definition.
- Summarize how to Create and Maintain Rate Sets.
- Explain how to Collect, Distribute, and Price Costs.
- Demonstrate Reporting on and Analyzing Project Activity.
- Describe how to Create and Manage Funds Distribution Rules.
- Summarize how to Create and Maintain an Issue Log.
- Illustrate how to Complete a Project.



## **Next Steps**

Now that you have completed the course, make sure that you complete the following tasks:

- Course assessment
- Course evaluation
- Log off your workstation



#### **Additional Resources**

The following resources are available to increase your understanding of the lessons covered in this course:

- STAR User Productivity Kits
- STAR Job Aids

#### For additional Information:

- STAR Project Website: <u>starproject.wi.gov</u>
- STAR Intranet: <a href="http://starconnection.wi.gov/Team">http://starconnection.wi.gov/Team</a>



## **Additional Questions**

